

THE BIG BLUE UNION.

JOHN P. CONE EDITOR.

Marysville, May 31, 1862.

WANTED.

At this office, a good faithful boy from 14 to 16 years of age as an apprentice to the printing business. An apt and industrious boy will receive good inducements.

THE INDIAN EXCITEMENT.—Thursday night and Friday morning rumors were received and spread through town that the Indians were becoming belligerent, that they had assembled in large force on the road west of here, and in Washington county, from 15 to 20 miles distant, had committed numerous depredations, such as taking a number of the settlers prisoners, driving off stock, robbing and thieving and pillaging generally. Upon these representations several of our citizens started to ascertain the facts and help to punish the tawny rascals if required. And from them we learn that the reports were greatly exaggerated. The Indians after leaving 17 Mile Point and Mill Creek, where they had been guilty of several petty acts such as stealing the bedding, meat and provisions of some of the settlers and making some threatening demonstrations—had moved off to Otos village, at which place they were first discovered by our party. They numbered from 150 to 200; they were armed with spears, principally. They showed no "fight," but on the contrary, "broke" for the prairies as our party approached. It is thought that they represented or composed no one tribe alone, but that they consisted of Arrapahoes, Chyennes and Kiowas. They had evidently had a feast or jollification with the Otos, and perhaps smoked the "big pipe." The party that went from here on reaching them discovered and took from them several, if not all, of the articles which had been stolen from the whites the day before, and after "prospecting" around returned to town last evening. Another party of fifteen or twenty started out to-day to follow up and ascertain the object of the Indians in making such demonstrations.

Whatever their motives may be we think the redskins deserve a good tanning. There are some people who will always be afraid of them and almost go into convulsions at the mere rumor of their intended depredations, and the Indians to a great extent knowing this, take advantage of it in the thinner settled communities and make some pretension to hostility for the purpose of affording themselves a better opportunity at stealing. Let them have a good chastising and they will soon learn that they cannot approach the settlements with impunity.

They have been allowed to get up a "scare," yearly. Let them be pursued and beaten at their own game the next time they try it.

NABBED.—Two horse thieves at this place on Monday morning last. One of them, named Linn, had been staying about for two or three weeks past and was some suspected as belonging to the light-fingered gentry. The other had but lately made his appearance here. The two were "beon companions" and were apparently enjoying life finely, until they were called upon by some five or six men from Granada, Brown County, and by whom they were forthwith "ascertained" out of town, to the scene of their thieving operations, for trial and hump, we suppose.

HOT FOR KEARNEY.—An excellent opportunity is still offered the farmers in this vicinity to engage themselves and their teams in hauling corn to Ft. Kearney. N. Edwards is constantly receiving sacks from the east, and loading teams as fast as they apply; and is prepared to load a large number more, having received a thousand extra sacks last Thursday. If you want to pour the rust off your wagon wheels, make a good bargain and the Cash, besides, call on Edwards, load up and roll out for Fort Kearney.

A pleasure party from Atahison, consisting of the lady members of E. Chesebrough's family and others accompanied by Ex-Mayer Fairchild and J. McCauslin, en route for Colorado, arrived here Tuesday and continued their tour the succeeding day. They were the guests of N. Edwards while in the city.

THE NEWS.—From the Shenandoah Valley, in Gen. Bank's Department, the advices are not so cheering as usual. He was attacked by a large force of the rebels and obliged to retreat from Fredricksburg, Va., beyond the Potomac. His latest dispatch, dated at Williamsport May 26, to the Secretary of War, is as follows:

We believe that our whole force trains and all will cross in safety the men are in fine spirits, and crossing in good order.

The enemy followed us last night on our march, but has not made his appearance this morning.

The news of your movements south has unquestionably caused them to look to their safety. Your dispatch was read to the troops this morning amid the heartiest cheers.

It would appear by the following that Bank's pursuers for some reason or rather deemed it imprudent to attempt to hold the position they had chased him from. It is dated the 26th:

It is rumored this morning that Jackson has withdrawn his forces from the Shenandoah valley more rapidly than he made his appearance.

Some excitement was occasioned in Washington by Bank's retreat, and troops were rallied for the city in case of danger.

It is supposed that the new troops coming on will be put into the forts about the city, while the more disciplined troops will be distributed as the exigencies require.

The President has called for 100,000 additional volunteers, to create a reserve guard, to fill up the vacancies caused by disease and battle. Little "Rhody" replied as follows:

Enlistments are progressing rapidly. A regiment will leave to-morrow night and another the day following. The marine artillery is recruiting. Gov Sprague accompanies the soldiers to Washington.

And old Massachusetts is as prompt and patriotic as ever:

The call upon the volunteer militia of the State for active service, has been gloriously responded to. The enthusiasm of April 1861 is renewed. Regiment battalions and companies are rapidly arriving from various parts of the State. Newburyport sent ninety men, enlisted since two o'clock this morning. The old 6th Regiment which went through Baltimore is fully recruited and ready to move. A large force will be in readiness to move to night and during to-morrow.

From Richmond is the following dispatch to the N. Y. Post, dated the 26th: I left General McClellan's headquarters on Saturday. A balloon reconnaissance was made from headquarters that day which disclosed the fact that the rebel army was then evacuating Richmond.

Very nearly a riot was created at Baltimore by the outbreak of secession sentiment on hearing that a Maryland Union regiment had been defeated at Front Royal.

Baltimore streets from Calvert to Holiday, is crowded this morning. There is considerable excitement. The crowd is chasing obnoxious people and occasionally beating some. The people are demanding the display of the flag from all the newspaper offices and public buildings. All have complied except the News Sheet, which office is closed and abandoned.

The excitement is fearful, and prominent secessionists have disappeared from the street. The militia have taken no part in these transactions.

A recruiting office has just been opened in Baltimore street displaying a flag having this inscription:

"Recruiting—1st Maryland Avengers."

"If there is any one who understands their business better than another, it is Charley Kester, of the Billiard Saloon."—A true saying and worthy of all acceptance. His place is nicely fitted up and at it is not only furnished refreshment and nourishment for the physical "inner man," but food for the mind also, as Charley is a good patronizer of the news and pictorial papers of the day and grants their perusal free to all.

Sergt. E. C. Manning, of Co., H., Kansas Second, formerly a resident of the city, and a typo, arrived in town from Ft. Riley yesterday. He is hale and hearty and reports the boys all well at the Fort.

There will be religious service by the Rev. Mr. Hague to-morrow in the School-house.

A catfish weighing 35 pounds was taken one day this week from the Little Blue below Plescall's mill.

NEW MUSIC.

We have recently received from Oliver Ditson & Co., Publishers, 277 Washington Street, Boston, Mass., "Winnam's Perfect Guide for the Fife," containing over 150 operatic and popular airs, forming a complete collection of the best melodies of the day. Also "The Army Drum and Fife Book," containing full instructions in the Reveille, the Tattoo, the various calls and beats used in the service and a choice collection of music. Besides these we have received the following pieces of new sheet music:

INSTRUMENTAL.—"The battle of Roanoke Island," a composition on the plan of the "Battle of Prague," so universally played some years since. A handsome picture of the battle adorns the frontpiece. Music by Chas. Grobe. Price 60 cents.

"Warrior's Triumphal March," as played by the Boston Gilmore Band. By Thos. H. Howe. 35 cts.

"Serenade Militaire." By Charles Fradel. 35 cts.

"Polish Liberty March." By Kiel Barnekoy. 25c.

"The Forest Rose." By Theodore Oesten. 35 cts.

VOCAL.—"Ole Massa on his Trabbels Gane." This is the famous "contraband" song, by Whitier, from the Atlantic Monthly, set to music by S. K. Whiting. 15 cents.

"Josiah's Courtship," a comic song.—Music by S. Markstein. 25 cents.

"Somebody is waiting for me." By S. Janette St. Leger.

"The Vacant Chair." By Henry S. Washburn. Music by Harley Newcomb.

"Are they meant but to deceive me."—By Alex. Reichardt.

Besides these we have some eight or ten other pieces we shall notice at some future time.

REBEL SAVAGERY.—The report of Senator Wade (from the "Conduct of the War" committee), of which report we publish a small portion discloses atrocities committed by the rebels upon our wounded and the bodies of our slain at Manassas, so foul and devilish that one would gladly discredit them, for the honor of human nature, were it possible. The statements rest, however, upon the testimony of unimpeachable witnesses, Gov. Sprague, of Rhode Island, being one, who attests some of the worst of the horrible facts.

It could increase the abhorrence of a civilized person has felt for the atrocious authors, it would be a noble, showing that the Government of the United States can be so cruel to its own people. In all real crimes nothing is so heinous as the crime of perjury. The officers in the army must possess soldierly virtues, and the influences of civilization must be maintained, and they should lay aside all the feelings of the city, and make themselves worse than the savages.

Think of taking the skull of a slain man and converting it into a drinking goblet for wedding festivities!—Etc.

When Messrs. Vallandigham & Co.—fourteen members of Congress in all—put forth their "Address" urging a reorganization of the Democratic party to oppose the National Administration, they gave notice that the names of the remaining Democrats in Congress would be appended to it in the pamphlet version about to be issued. Presuming that copy to have been issued, we will thank any who send us a copy. Supposing it not yet issued, we respectfully request Mr. Richardson to report progress in procuring signatures. Let us have a sight of the additional names.—N. Y. Tribune.

Agassiz says: Of all air-breathing animals, none exhibits a more surprising power of adapting itself to great and rapid changes of external influences than the Condor. It may be seen feeding on the sea shore under a burning tropical sun, and then, rising from its repast, it floats up among the highest summits of the Andes and is lost to sight beyond them, miles above the line of perpetual snow, where the temperature must be lower than that of the arctic.

GOOD NEWS FROM CORINTH.—Gen. McKee, a well-known citizen, has just returned from Corinth. He spent ten days in Halleck's lines and speaks with perfect confidence of our victory in case of a battle.

We have 150,000 men there, well disciplined and full of enthusiasm. He says our men form in line of battle at 3 o'clock, every morning and are at all times ready for an attack. This will be good news to the friends of the soldiers who leave here to-day.—Conservative, 27th.

THE HOMESTEAD BILL.

The following is a correct copy of the Homestead Bill as passed by both houses of Congress, and signed by the President: AN ACT to secure Homesteads to actual settlers on the Public Domain, and to Provide a Bounty for Soldiers in lieu of Grants of the Public Lands.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled: That any person who is the head of a family, or who has arrived at the age of twenty-one years, and is a citizen of the United States, and who has never borne arms against the United States Government, or given aid and comfort to its enemies, shall, from and after the 1st of January, 1863, be entitled to enter one quarter section, or a less quantity, of unappropriated public lands, upon which said person may have filed a pre-emption claim, or which may, at the time the application is made, be subject to pre-emption at \$1.25, or less, per acre; or eighty acres or less of such unappropriated lands, at \$2.50 per acre, to be located in a body, in conformity to the legal subdivisions of the public lands, and after the same shall have been surveyed: Provided, That any person owning and residing on land may, under the provisions of this act, enter other land lying contiguous to his or her said land, which shall not, with the land so already owned and occupied, exceed in the aggregate 160 acres.

SECTION 2. And be it further enacted, That the person applying for the benefit of this act shall, upon application to the Register of the Land-Office in which he or she is about to make such entry, make affidavit before the said Register or Receiver that he or she is the head of a family, or is twenty-one years or more of age, or shall have performed service in the army of the United States, and that he has never borne arms against the Government of the United States or given aid and comfort to its enemies, and that such application is made for his or her exclusive use and benefit, and that said entry is made for the purpose of actual settlement and cultivation, and not either directly or indirectly for the use or benefit of any other person or persons whomsoever; and upon filing the said affidavit with the Register or Receiver, and on payment of \$10, he or she shall thereupon be permitted to enter the quantity of land specified: Provided, however, That no certificate shall be given or patent issued therefor until the expiration of five years from the date of such entry; and if, at the expiration of such time, or at any time within two years thereafter, the person making such entry—or if he be dead, his widow, or in case of her death, his heirs or devisee; or in case of a widow making such entry, her heirs or devisee, in case of her death—shall prove by two credible witnesses that he, she, or they have resided upon or cultivated the same for the term of five years immediately succeeding the time of filing the affidavit aforesaid, and shall make affidavit that no part of said land has been alienated, and that he has borne true allegiance to the Government of the United States; then, in such case, he, she, or they, if at that time a citizen of the United States, shall be entitled to a patent, as in and to the cases provided for by law: And provided, That in case of the death of the person making such entry, or of his or her mother, leaving an infant child, or children, under twenty-one years of age, the said land shall be held for the said infant child or children; and the said Register, or administrator, or guardian, shall, at any time within two years after the death of the said person, and in accordance with the laws of the State in which such children for the time being have their domicile, sell said land for the benefit of said infants, but for no other purpose; and the purchaser shall acquire the absolute title by the purchase, and be entitled to a patent from the United States, on payment of the office fees and sum of money herein specified.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That the Register of the Land-Office shall note all such applications on the tract books and plats of his office, and keep a register of all such entries, and make return thereof to the General Land-Office, together with the proof upon which they have been founded.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That no lands acquired under the provisions of this act shall in any event become liable to the satisfaction of any debt or debts contracted prior to the issuing of the patent therefor.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That if, at any time after the filing of the affidavit, as required in the section of this act, and before the expiration of the five years aforesaid, it shall be proven, after due notice to the settler, to the satisfaction of the register or the Land-Office, that the person having filed such affidavit shall have actually changed his or her residence, or abandoned the said land, shall have ceased to occupy said land for more than six months at any time, then and in that event the land so entered shall revert to the Government.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That no individual shall be permitted to acquire title to more than one quarter section under the provisions of this act; and that the Commissioner of the General Land-Office is hereby required to prepare and issue such rules and regulations, consistent with this act, as shall be necessary and

proper to carry its provisions into effect; and that the registers and receivers of the several land offices shall be entitled to receive the same compensation for any lands entered under the provisions of this act that they are now entitled to receive when the same quality of land is entered with money, one-half to be paid by the person making the application at the time of so doing, and the other half on the issue of the certificate by the person to whom it may be issued; but this shall not be construed to enlarge the maximum of compensation now prescribed by law for any register or receiver: Provided, That nothing contained in this act shall be so construed as to impair or interfere in any manner whatever with existing pre-emption rights: And provided, further, That all persons who may have filed their applications for a pre-emption right prior to the passage of this act shall be entitled to all privileges of this act. Provided, further, That no person who has served, or may hereafter serve, for a period of not less than 14 days in the army or navy of the United States, either regular or volunteer, under the laws thereof, during the existence of an actual war, domestic or foreign, shall be deprived of the benefits of this act on account of not having attained the age of 21 years.

SEC. 7. And be it further enacted, That the fifth section of the act entitled "An act in addition to an act more effectually to provide for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States, and for other purposes," approved the 3rd of March, in the year 1857, shall extend to all oaths, affirmations and affidavits, required or authorized by this act.

SEC. 8. And be it further enacted, That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to prevent any person who has availed himself or herself of the benefit of the first section of this act from paying the minimum price, or the price to which the same may have graduated, for the quantity of land so entered at any time before the expiration of the five years, and obtaining a patent therefor from the Government, as in other cases provided by law, on making proof of settlement and cultivation as provided by existing laws granting pre-emption rights.

COURT OF IMPEACHMENT.—The United States Senate is now organized as a High Court of Impeachment for the trial of Hon. West W. Humphreys, late U. S. District Judge for Tennessee, upon charges preferred against him by the House of Representatives. The managers of the prosecution are Messrs. Bingham and Pendleton of Ohio, Dunlap of Kentucky, and Train of Massachusetts. In ordinary times, a trial so rare would excite uncommon interest. There have been very few cases of impeachment in this country, the power itself being so seldom called into requisition that Mr. Jefferson pronounced it a mere scarecrow.

One of the most magnificent historical pictures in the English language, is Macaulay's description of the trial of Warren Hastings on impeachment before the House of Peers, for high crimes and misdemeanors as Governor-General of India. In that, Burke and Sheridan were prosecutors on behalf of the Commons; and all the resources of the most affluent mind of Edmund Burke were put forth against Hastings. No invective more intense or powerful can be found in the treasures of any language, than that which was employed in vain against this gigantic criminal, whose wealth, derived from the plunder of the miserable Asiatics, secured him impunity for the robberies by which he acquired it.

ORDER OF PUBLICATION.

State of Kansas, Second Judicial District, Marshall County.
Alexander V. Blake, Plaintiff,
vs.
Lewis Book, James Parsons, Thomas Smith, Defendants.

To Lewis Book and James Parsons. You are hereby notified that the above named plaintiff has commenced an action in the above entitled court against you to recover a judgment against said defendant, Lewis Book, for the sum of two hundred and eighty-five dollars and interest thereon from the 29th of May 1859, at the rate of five per cent per month upon a promissory note signed by said Book on the 26th of May 1858, payable to John W. Russell or order, and to subject to the payment of said amount and interest the following premises, mortgaged by said Book to secure the same, to wit: The north east quarter of section eight, township two, south of range nine, east, in said county, to sell the same and apply the proceeds to the payment of said amount and interest and the costs of this action and to foreclose all of the defendants and all right, title or equity of redemption in and to said premises. Said note and security having been assigned to the plaintiff by said Russell.

Now unless you plead answer or demur to said plaintiff's petition on or before the 15th day of August A. D. 1862, the said petition will be taken as true and judgment rendered accordingly.

J. D. BRUNBAUGH & STINSON & HAYES,
Attorneys.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

Notice is hereby given that all taxes remaining unpaid on personal property after the first day of June 1861, the treasurer is required to issue his warrant to the sheriff to levy and collect such unpaid taxes. Chapter 114, Sec. 61, acts of 1860, requires the treasurer to issue his warrant to the sheriff to collect all unpaid taxes on personal property, together with his fees for collecting the same. Persons will and it to their interest to pay immediately, or before the sheriff serves the warrants, as they are now in his hands. A. E. LOVELL, Treasurer.
Marysville, May 28, 1862.